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He Must Copsuit the Greatest Conse vative Force.

Addressing the Alabama State Bar Association on "The Independence of the Judiciary," the Hon. Judson Harmon, cometime Attorrey-General of the United States, said:

"I trust that the gra of 'bosses' has passed away. But even so I lope the time will come when Judges will be elected without the intervention of parties. Then, with terms long enough to enable the people to form a just opinion of the men who administer justice in ther name, we shall have a judiciary as independent as it can be made. But t must always weaken confidence in our judiciary to have Judges taking pas in political assemblies or discussing in public questions upon which the parties are or may soon be a conflict."

It is much too early for the reformers to order their ascension robes. There are bosses to be smashed yet, and scotched bosses that may revive.

Mr. BRYAN is now the hope and head the heart, lungs, voice and spirit of the Democratic party. From over the water he smiles in benediction in the faithful millions who worship in him the radical sea-changed into a "constructive." In the impressive words of the St. Louis Republic, he is "the greatest conservative

force in American public life." If memory holds her seat the Greatest Conservative Force would have Federal Judges elected by the people. This conservative method seems to require "the intervention of parties." The Hon. JUDSON HARMON means well, but he is not "conservative" enough. He needs to sit at the feet of the Fairview Gamaliel and there learn to walk in the "Jeffersonian" and "conservative" law.

Trade With Mexico.

In a report on German trade with Mexico, Consul HANNAH of Magdeburg shows that within the last thirty years Germany's purchases from Mexico have increased from \$1,005,673 to \$9,410,538, while Germany's sales to Mexico have increased from \$444,344 to \$15,719,884. Naturally, this increase has been made possible through Mexico's remarkable trade development. Yet England's business with our neighbor has not kept pace with that of Germany. British sales to Mexico in thirty years have risen

only from \$9,218,837 to \$16,719.892. As a competitor in this special field Germany has shown marked activity and has secured results. England has plodded along without even holding her percentage. The United States Las in the meantime made itself the most important factor in Mexican trade and commerce. American imports from Mexico have increased in thirty years from \$5,000,000 to \$50,000,000, and American sales to Mexico from \$6,000,000 to

nearly \$60,000,000. In the struggle for Mexico's business England is something of a laggard, but Germany is wide awake and persistent. The special advantage of the United States is nearness, but Americans will have to keep busy or German activity may prove to be an offset to their natural advantages.

Russia Still in Suspense.

Although another week has passed and although every day's delay tends to strengthen the advanced radicals, in the national assembly, the Czar has not yet made up his mind to appoint a Ministry possessing the confidence of a maority of the Deputies. His indecision s the more surprising because General TREPOFF, who has been regarded as the most inflexible champion of reaction, expressed the opinion when interviewed on Friday that the best solution of the problem with which the sovereign is confronted would be an official recognition of the Constitutional Democrats by the selection of their leaders to form a Cabinet.

There is reason to believe that a week ago certain overtures were made to the Constitutional Democrats, and that the members of the party were convoked in secret caucus to consider them. They seem to have been limited, however, to a proposal for the construction of a mixed Cabinet, composed partly of Constitutional Democrats and partly of Conservatives. Such a transitional step might find some advocates among the Constitutional Democrats themselves, if the suggested Ministry were drawn mainly from their own ranks and partly from the Centrists, who control the Council of the Empire and who have evinced a disposition to cooperate with the Duma. Especially would such a mixed Ministry commend itself if it were headed by such a moderate but generally trusted reformer as Mr. SHIPOFF. Any compromise of the kind, however, would be ephemeral, for the representatives of the Russian people are determined to establish the principle of Ministerial accountability. They are impelled by the sense of self-preservation to take this stand, for they know well that they themselves will be held to a stern account, and that if they accomplish nothing their lives may pay the forfeit.

From the sovereign's point of view anything would be better than the existing deadlock, which gives the Labor group a free hand and gauses the Duma to become more and more a mouthpiece of the violent revolutionary element. On Thursday and Friday, for instance, during the discussion of the Bielostok

massacre, Professor STCHEPKIN, the chairman of the investigating commission, declared that the military and civil authorities had not only instigated but participated in murders, tortures and robberies. In order to avert a repetition of such outrages he urged the Duma to organize a militia or national guard to protect the Jews. He also insisted that a law should be enacted making it legal for soldiers to disobey officers giving illegal orders. It is patent enough that the formation of a national guard which would be at the orders of the Duma and its appointees would precipitate civil war. That is one of the most obvious lessons of the French Revolution.

A revelation which may have serious financial consequences for the St. Petersburg Government was made on Friday by the Finance Minister, Mr. Konewsoff, who admitted to the Budget Commission that the estimate of the amount of money needed to liquidate the expenses of the recent war had been padded in order to extract a large sum from foreign lenders. This was a confession that the Czar's present advisers are willing to cheat even their best friends, and should render it difficult, if not impossible, to place another loan abroad until the important offices are filled by men possessing the confidence of the Duma, the country and foreign financiers.

The mistake made by the reactionists, who are trying to hold back the Czar from conceding the principle of Ministerial accountability to the national assembly, was in not dealing an effective blow much earlier. They could have found a pretext for dissolving the Duma within a week after it convened, when it first threatened to become a focus of revolutionary agitation. At that time the bulk of the army (and certainly the regiments protecting the Czar's person) could probably have been relied upon. As it is, the Imperial Guards themselves are tainted with disaffection. How much alarm is felt on this score at Peterhof is evident from the mandate given to the Grand Duke NICHOLAS NICHOLAIEVITCH, commander of the military forces in the district of St. Petersburg, to take immediate measures to stop "disorders" among the soldiers. Of no less ominous significance were the instructions given to relieve from duty Prince VASSILCHIKOFF, commander of the Guard Corps, and to dismiss in disgrace General OZEROFF. commander of the First Guard Division, and General GADON, commander of the Preobrajensky Regiment. When even the petted household troops have to be subjected to such purgation it is evident that the military props of the Government are widely undermined.

An Army Reserve.

In the Journal of the Military Service Institution Major ERASMUS M. WEAVER of the Artillery Corps points out that Congress has never fully exercised its powers under the Constitution "to provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States."

The result is that before the passage of the Dick law the citizen soldiery, called militia in Massachusetts and the National Guard in most other States, were organized, armed and trained. without any legal relation to the methods and standards of the service of the United States"; and to some extent such is still the case.

During the Spanish wa army officers who were detailed for service with State troops were painfully impressed with the limit to their utility. The officers were unfamiliar with the army methods of obtaining and distributing rations and equipment, and the troops were ignorant of camp cooking as practised by the experienced regulars. The forms of routine reports were a puzzle to adjutants and clerks, and surgeons and company officers did not know how to report cases of sickness.

Major WEAVER declares that "the military systems of administration and supply of the States, which has stood in the past back of the regular army, is practically worthless to the United States when put to the test of a sudden call to arms." There should be substituted a plan under which the citizen soldier when called to the side of the regufar shall "live, move and have his being" as a regular without having to adapt himself to changed conditions in any particular.

It is proposed by Major WEAVER that the army of the United States shall consist "in peace and war" of the regular army and the volunteer army, the latter to be organized and disciplined "according to the laws, rules, regulations and orders governing the regular army," the officers, of course, to be appointed by the Governors of the States; ten days service with regulars in camp every year to be required; a regular officer to be on duty in each State on the staff of the Governor; the number of volunteers to be apportioned among the States according to population; the volunteers to be under the orders of the War Depart-

ment, "through the Governors." One objection that might be urged against this plan is its tendency to convert the State troops into a force available for purposes not contemplated by the Constitution. With a Man on Horseback in the White House this would be a real danger. It would be necessary more explicitly to define the uses to which the volunteer army could be put. Major WEAVER argues that "citizen soldiers such as these would be could in no sense be considered a danger to the body politic; it is not to be supposed that the very members of that body would plot to destroy it." If the consent of Governors of States were made necessary to the employment of the volunteers at the request of the President the check upon abuse of authority should be adequate. "The plan," says Major WEAVER, "involves the condition that the United States volunteers in each State should be supplied with their arms, clothing and equipment at all times by the United States, and during mobilization with subsistence also." If the proposal were enacted into law

the difference between the regulars and

the volunteers in efficiency would be

such as comparatively brief service at the front would remove. It now takes at least six months of active campaigning to lick a militiaman into shape; half the time or less would suffice under the system advocated by Major WEAVER, and it is obvious that the interest in all military matters would be greatly enhanced by the intimate touch between the two branches of the service. The cost, as provided for in the annual appropriation bill, would be objected to in Congress; but we must come to such a system, or assume that the probability of a call to arms is too remote and fanciful to make it worth while to train our citizen soldiers for active service.

French Lick Springs.

One thing at a time and everything in its turn! Why should the Hon. THOMAS TAGGART, chairman of the Democratic national committee, be expected to resign his dignified and authoritative post because he has been charged by the Governor of Indiana with complicity in the unlawful operation of a gambling "plant" at French Lick Springs?

Chairman TAGGART denies the charge with bitterness and sets forth that the gambling at the casino was in spite of his protests, and that he is now, and has long since been, engaged in litigation to stop a nefarious business which is corrupting the youth of Indiana. According to the complaint drawn by Attorney-General MILLER, persons of tender age were allowed to witness the play at the roulette and faro tables and to patronize the slot machines on the floor below.

In justice to Mr. TAGGART it should be said that he washes his hands of all responsibility in the premises. He alleges that he leased the building, raided by order of Governor HANLY on July 3, to a tenant who was to use it for the harmless amusements of billiards and bowling. "After a time," says Chairman TAGGART, "this tenant permitted gambling." The chairman's remedy was suit of ouster. It was brought at once, judgment was recovered, but the incorrigible defendant appealed. Chairman TAGGART points to the record to vindicate him. If gambling was resumed pending final adjudication, it is a matter, he contends, between the tenant who broke faith with him and the State of Indiana.

Such cases should be tried in court and not in the political forum. Governor HANLY declares that the issue is not between him and Mr. TAGGART, but between those made defendants by the action of the Attorney-General and the State of Indiana. Both the chairman and the Governor appeal to the blind goddess-of justice. This is right, for the public is only confused by the briefs so ably argued from antipodean points of view before the calling of the case in

court. The present case has nothing to do with the fitness of the Hon. THOMAS TAGGART for the chairmanship of the Democratic national committee. He is as fit now as he ever was, and logically resents any insinuations, intimations and accusations to the contrary.

School for Professional Policemen.

When Commissioner BINGHAM'S deputies set forth on their travels they seem to have little difficulty in discovering and entering illegal resorts, where these exist, although the professional policemen under their command have been at Far Rockaway, where he played roulette and caused the arrest of the men running the game, is one of a number of similar incidents that exhibit the new deputies as more capable law enforcers than are the old policemen.

None of the deputy commissioners follows intricate or difficult methods. Each of them pursues a system simple and easy to be mastered. Perhaps even the oldest policeman might learn its details if he made vigorous efforts to do so and had the opportunity.

Herein is a hint for the strengthening of the Police Department. Might not a school for policemen be organized with the young deputies as head masters and the men who cannot identify a gambling house when they see it as pupils? In such an institution the members of the department might be drilled in squads. until all of them could tell a roulette game from a street evangelist's meeting and a faro bank from a high hat. At present a good many of them give no evidence of being able to make such discriminations.

The report that Mr. DEPEW has been restored to health and has no intention of resigning inspires the hope that on the reassembling of Congress he will fulfil his solemn promise to surpass himself as a Senator of the State of New York.

I would like to state very positively that I am not a candidate for the Democratic Presidential communication in 1908.—WILLIAM R. HEARST. Another candidate who does not want to sit on a stool for two years and look pretty.

In the course of a motor tour of Birmingham on his birthday, Mr. JOSEPH CHAM-BERLAIN received "seventy addresses." What was Mr. BRYAN's press agent doing to let him miss such an opportunity for reflected glory?

When Sir JOSEPH G. WARD, the New Zeaand Premier, returned from a visit to Oyster Bay to talk reciprocity with the resident, "he did not appear to be as sanguine about reciprocity as he had been two hours before." Perhaps Mr. ROOSEVELT illustrated his remarks by references to the protracted bout he had with Congress to obtain reciprocity for Cuba as a pledge of good faith.

Mr. GEORGE V. WINTER'S appreciation of the set-up of our soldiers at the expense of TOMMY ATKINS, seems to be a sartorial confession that padding will not be needed in the new uniform styles.

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS LANGUELL, to Harvard law school men known as "Kir," was a queer, salient, "old world" character. His mind was as clear as crystal, but he shambled and shuffled along on uncertain feet, as if he were always too busy with some knotty point or summoning up the precedents. So may have looked some moss grown conveyancer of the Inns of Court, some bermit bencher nourished upon the Year Books and travailing greatly with Norman French. So an old school

professor born before these days of academic spruceness, should look and walk. As Dane Professor of Law Mr. LANGDELL taught thousands of young men; and his system of "case" law has triumphed in the great law schools. In spite of the bad Latin and curious legal phraseology he had toiled at, he could write English of a rare purity. Few men have worked harder or longer; and in a modest way he has built himself an enduring monument A generation has been brought up on his law studies; and his teaching will reach far. Good old Kir! Hail and farewell!

If HORACE GREELEY were alive his advice to-day would be, "Go South, young man."—Colonel ROBERT J. LOWET to the New York State Bankers' Association A good place to go to. But just now, perhaps, the young man might prefer

AUTOMOBILE NUMBERS.

Oklahoma.

New and Comprehensive Scheme for Marking Devil Wagens. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Though my eyesight is excellent, I have great diffi-culty in detecting the maze of numbers on many of the automobiles which go whizzing

by me in town and country, not infrequently o my danger.

I beg to suggest a method of numbering which will make each of the devil wagons easily and instantly recognizable and at a much greater distance than is now possible. It consists in the employment of the combinations of not above three members that are possible by utilizing the letters of the alphabet and the Arabic numerals. One and zero are excluded, to avoid confusion with I and O.

The letters of the alphabet number 26 The letters of the alphabet number 28. The same combined in twos, AA, AB, &c., up to ZX, ZY, ZZ, make designations numbering 26 x 26 or 676. The same, combined with elight Arabic numerals, A2, ZA, B2, Bup to Z9, 9Z, make 26 x 8 x 2 arrangements, or 416. The alphabet in combinations of three, from AAA, AAB, &c., up to ZZX, ZZY, ZZZ, forms designations equal to 26 x 26 x 26, or 17.576.

three, from AAA, AAB, &C., up to 222., 22Z, forms designations equal to 26 × 26 × 26, or 17,576.

Combinations of two letters of the alphabet with each of the eight Arabio numerals used, as AA2, A2A, 2AA, up to ZZ9, 29Z, 9ZZ, equal 26 × 36 × 8 × 3, or 16,224. The total combinations available for numbering autos, none containing more than three digits, would accordingly be 34,918.

If it became necessary to increase the number, it could be further added to by an amount equal to three times the total given, simply by enclosing each designation respectively in a triangle, a circle or a square. The grand total would accordingly be 4×4,918, or 139,672. The number would provide for all the autos in the United States, I imagine, without resorting to the combinations of four letters and numerals, the number of which I have not computed.

Brooklyn, July 6. BROOKLYN, July 6.

ANTI IS PRO.

Socialist Shows How a Man May Be Socialist Without Knowing It.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Mr Tschudi, who writes against Socialism in you issue of July 5, is really more of a Socialist than he thinks. He demands that the inventor and the producer shall have the product of his brain and his labor; and this is exactly what the Socialists demand.

Under the present system, inasmuch as few people monopolize the machinery o production—capital—they are in a position to demand as rent from the inventor and from the worker all the reward that should go to them for the exercise of their muscle go to them for the exercise of their muscle and their brain. To-day the machinery of production has grown to a size beyond the possibility of operation by the individual. It must be operated collectively. Individual operation of machinery is practically a thing of the past, but individual ownership of machinery still persists, with the result that the collective workers are at the meroy of the individual owners. Socialism merely proposes that the collective worker shall be the collective owner, so that the man that works the tool shall be the owner of the tool, shall be the master of his own destiny.

For instance, a modern tool which has grown beyond the possibility of individual ownership is that of trasportation. A railroad must be operated collectively. Therefore it should be owned collectively, owned by the State. When the workers own all machinery collectively through the State, then will they have an opportunity of keeping for themselves a reward for their labor accordingly as they produce. There will then be no necessity of paying tribute to any idle landlord or idle capitalist.

New York, July 7.

NEW YORK, July 7.

Why Girls Join and Quit the Chorus. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: There are many reasons for the scarcity of chorus girls at unable to do so. Mr. MATHOT'S exploit times. There will always be a few chorus girls called the old reliables. There is another class of girls who go on the stage. It includes well edu-cated girls, forced, perhaps suddenly, to earn their living, who are untrained and incompetent for business life. Money must be earned at once: Money must be earned at once they have not the time or money to study in a busi-ness college or the courage to work as beginners on a beginner's salary in the shops. A girl of in telligence and beauty or style can usually obtain chorus work. The salary ranges from \$15 to \$30 per week. This work enables a girl to travel and to stop at good hotels. She studies operas, ex-pression, dancing, poise, &c., instead of slaving behind the counter in the city at \$6 per and living n a hall bedroom. Many productions are re-accessed several weeks without salary.

There are many good reasons why girls go the stage. There are just as good reasons for their quitting it. A bright, good looking girl usually gets married after a few seasons, for she is placed before the public and the right fellow happens to

There is prejudice against the chorus girl, and she is regarded as something without sense, mod-esty or morals, if one may judge by the way she is spoken of. There is another very important reason. The paid instructor of the chorus is usually man of more stage cunning than education an reeding, who considers it thoroughly unbecoming to his position to treat the chorus workers with respect. Some of these men shout and swear and strike their canes on the floor in frenzy; some study sarcasm and smart sayings, and mimic and ridicule. They often call girls by their surnames only, or by nicknames. "Move your long shanks lively," they will say: or, "You haven't got no more ginger in

The old reliables smile or look penitent, according to what would most please the little ezar. Others bite their lips and wonder how long they must serve in the chorus. After a few seasons, if these girls do not secure a "part," they quit the stage. In all work one should reasonably expect to begin at the bottom, but that means a very harrowing spoch of the stage woman's life. NEW YORK, July 7. FORMER CHORUS GIRL.

A Tropical Cooler.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Here's your drink: Large thin Collins glass; lump of ice; half a emon (peel and all) squeezed in: jigger of Martini vermouth; club sods or carbonic to fill. It's most palatable, quenches thirst, can be got most anywhere, and hasn't enough alcohol hurt a flea—probably less than ginger ale. Children drink it in the NEW YORK, July 7.

New Solution of the Thermometer Problem. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIE: May I be itted a guess that "twice as cold as five degrees is zero itseiff FAR ROCKAWAY, July 7. The March of Progress.

When we have drained Niagara dry, And cut the redwoods down, We'll plat the Garden of the Gods, And start a booming town. I think the geysers might be made To run a monster mill— Think how the dellars would pile up

In that concession till. We'll blast the caffon walls that hem No doubt that tinted stone would bring Think what a show we might arrange From every famous scene, sentimentalists were not

Allowed to intervene. The cities all would rush to buy "These are the very rocks o'er which The Bridal Vell once fell."
When on these famous sites arise Skysorapers buge and tail. Perhaps Carnegie will donate

There sentimentalists may gaze, And of their glories sing.
While we go out and make our pile,
"Developing" the thingi NINETTE M. LOWATER. AMERICAN MILLIONAIRES.

The Public Part in Making, the Public Buty

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: There are some features of modern fortunes, and peculiarly of American fortunes, that differentiate them from their predecessors. They are the result of individual endeavor; with few notable exceptions, they are not inherited. The endeavor which produced them has been exerted along the economic plane; formally, at east, they have been acquired in commercial or financial pursuits. Respect for property is peculiarly strong

among Anglo-Saxons. It was imbedded in the law of England, and when the students of that law organized our government they maximized beyond all precedent this reverence for vested interests. In breaking away from aristocratic Britain rank and title were necessarily left behind. Crass property constituted the sole remaining possession, and to magnify that possession the country gentlemen of the South and the Tories of the North united their efforts. For the first time in history property was protected by the organic law. Slaves and contracts were the subjects of its solicitude. This constitutional idea has been progressive. Our great Chief Justice declared its application to legislative charters. After the civil war we availed of the Fourteenth Amendment to surround property with the same legal protection that we rded to life and liberty. As the Federal Government possesses only the powers specified, and property is circled around by these defences against State action, we have no existing legal authority over vested interests which corresponds to the powers possessed by the Parliament of Great Britain and Ireland. Therefore, the organism of our Government must be subjected to radical change before any power can be called into existence competent to affect actual property conditions, thus precluding hasty or ill considered action. When these conservative safeguards were

thrown around property the wealth of the country consisted principally of individual holdings, agricultural and maritime. The public, in its corporate forms, the States and the nation, was poor indeed-represented by the poorest civilized Governments then in existence. With the exception of the wild lands in the Northwest territory there was barely an available asset belonging to the people. But the first half of the nineteenth century had not long elapsed when the States of the Union. in their corporate capacities, ranked among the wealthiest of commonwealths. By the growth of population, by the application of steam and by the development of industry the Legislatures of the Union became endowed with franchises and estates-"the potentiality of wealth beyond the dreams

of avarice." This domain of the American people has been practically wasted. This nation, which provided so carefully for the protection of private estates, has mismanaged ite own property. The value of its public franchises is the result of the collective labors of all citizens, but they now form the fabric of many millionaire fortunes. Our country should, in a public sense, have been the richest and also the least taxed among nations; it is neither. This depletion of the common resources presents a subject of legitimate inquiry. In respect to fortunes acquired by the free and fair exercise of individualism the public has no concern. But whenever any direct assistance is obtained from the State the right of governmental intervention accrues. If business men cannot conduct a business enterprise without the seal of the commonwealth they pass from their domain of private right to

the field of public dominance. The history of this public and private consortship demonstrates that the American people, acting through their agents at their capitals, have created their own millionaires. The donees of these public interests are cast in corporate form, and the relation between these corporations and their State or of intimacy. In some instances they consist of a simple grant of the franchise to be a corporation, with its attendant advantages of limited liability, perpetual existence and unified suability. In this category are included all classes of business companies: such as manufacturing, mining and especially financial corporations.

It is, however, through a much closer and more beneficial association with the public that the largest crop of millionaires has been produced. The powers and gifts conferred upon railroad corporations furnish a fruitful cause of the prevailing dissatisfaction with the extremely unequal listribution of wealth. Through the power of eminent domain a distinct invasion of private right was sanctioned, on the ground that these transportation companies were public benefits. State and county aid was extended upon the same theory. The electorate was greedily anxious for the adoption and development of this new system of locomotion. Its profit making capacities were not generally perceived; indeed, they were regarded as doubtful. The rails and the slow moving trains constituted such an improvement over the turnpike that the public convenience was deemed the main factor for consideration. These were the conditions affecting the compact between the Legislatures and the railroad incorporations. When a quasipartnership is organized under these circumstances it is not surprising that the corporators should get the better end of the bargain. Private capital and enterprises were invoked by the public and its representatives in a spirit of largess. The comparison of turnpike charters with early railroad enactments shows that fewer precautions in favor of the community were adopted in the latter case. In some instances a little guile may have been involved, but practically there was mere compliance with the public demand for liberality toward railroad promotion.

In the case of street railways, all these conditions are intensified. The municipalities furnished the right of way, the roadbed and grading. Notwithstanding this extensive property interest of the public in these local enterprises, long continued privileges, without corresponding compensation, were accorded to the projectors. Gas works and other local enterprises, desired with avidity, were fostered with equal recklessness of the public equities.

The actual user of these liberal franchise developed some novel conditions. Railways ceased to be mere public utilities serviceable and subservient to the country's requirements. Their advantages became so evident and eminent that they easily superseded canals as well as turnpikes. In short, they became practical monopolies, and the same result ensued with municipal lines and with lighting companies. From servants of the public they became its masters.

Coincident with this unexpected and untoward condition the realization ensue that these controllers of public transports tion and other utilities had been gradually endowed with the most extensive, almost unlimited, corporate powers. The enormous latitude allowed these companies for the extension of their corporate faculties constitutes an evil corresponding to the

reckless alienation of property franchises. Without attempting an enumeration these organizing privileges, it may be fairly stated that nearly all limitations have been removed from corporate action. By practically unfettered increases of stock, by undefined consolidations and through the acquisition of control by one corporation of an unlimited number of other corporations-by means of the stock purchase laws-the original and restricted corporate conception has been departed from. The most excessive concentration of material and public power in corporate tenure has resulted. Not since the ecclesiastical im-

peria of the Middle Ages has such a large

proportion of property and privilege

ested in corporate bodies—and in a few of such bodies While these colossal acquisitions exist in corporate form they have become per-sonified in the public mind. Though hundreds of thousands of stockholders are interested in these vast enterprises, they are really governed by very few men, and their personalities stand before the nation for all that is good or that is bad in the system they represent. Recent disclosures from many sources have produced the impression that there is much that is bad in the administration of our public companies. While these delinquencies are primarily mere matters of personnel, to be corrected by the courts, they have caused a loss of respect for some of our representative business men and strengthened the opinion that the principle of corporate control

should now be revised. The present point of view from which great fortunes are regarded is not merely economic. It may be said that railroad rates are low, and that petroleum is cheap. The reply takes the form of an inquiry: How, then, have the principal stockholders of their governing companies become multimillionaires? It may be noted that the average dividends on our stocks are exceedingly low. The answer is made that large proportions of them were issued as mere drafts on the future, and should not at present pay any greater returns. Individuals not interested in shares do not observe that the keenest suffering is frequently caused to the uninstructed and disappointed purchasers of this corporation paper. Yet the voting public, by its choice of inefficient or corrupt representatives, has largely contributed to the entire situation which it is now lamenting. Capital may inherently possess a centripetal tendency, but the lax legislation concerning corporate affairs-particularly concerning stock issues-has largely contributed to

the deceived stock buyer. There is, however, one plain deduction to be made from these premises—the legal and moral impossibility of disturbing the present distribution of franchise and monopoly wealth. The public is particeps criminis in this creation of millionaires. Moreover, it has so carelessly allowed the manufacture of corporate certificates that innumerable innocent citizens have become their prayerful holders-prayerful for the promised land of intrinsic values and quarterly dividends. No nation can permit such a fabric of capitalization to be constructed under its laws and then try to decimate it in the Parthian manner.

render possible the berated millionaire and

The function of legislation is not to uproot the past but to provide a rule of conduct for the future. Is it possible to indicate the proper lines of public policy which will subserve the general interest i franchises and the service connected therewith, and incidentally preserve that interest from circuitous methods of transfer into some self-chosen hands?

Experience demonstrates that when the possessors of power-whatever the nature of that power may be-prove to be unworthy of its possession the proximate remedy consists in transferring that power to some other human agencies. This is the principle of rotation in political and civil functions. Though it may not be so applicable to business requirements, it may meet a situation which demands both civic and financial

If the community has reached the conclusion that it is not receiving the proper service from the controllers of public franchises; that its trust has been betrayed in their management; that their retention by private individuals would be a menace to the political integrity of the State, then no further corporate power should be allowed in respect to certain public functions without special permission from State offcials. This suggestion implies that when bonds or stocks are to be issued, when consolidations or leases are to be made, or control of other corporations is to be equired, the approval of the State must he specially obtained through its authorized

agents or commissioners. Of course much will be said about paternalism and the difficulty of securing honest and efficient officials. But the old method has been weighed in the balance and not found invariably productive of corporate chastity. This, proposed transfer of power has been measurably tested in several States and found to produce some amelioration. With high salaries and long tenure, public hearings and quasi-judicial functions, these commissioners should be as reliable as members of the bench. Let the directors and officers of companies manage their internal affairs, but when powers derived from the public and which may at any time be entirely withdrawn are to be wielded, the State's agents are not inappropriate functionaries. When this principle is reduced to a system throughout the country one of the most prolific sources of illgotten wealth will be dammed. The moluments and dignity of these State officers should be made attractive enough to draft some of the best railroad presidents -deprived of their most interesting prerogatives—and convert them into admirable commissioners. When this suggestion is compared with the official determination of rates of freight it will be found far less radical in principle and probably not so difficult in practical working. Its natural effect would be to transmute our corporate magnates into humdrum officials. like those of other countries. It should benefit the stockholders by removing temptation, and as the companies should be more prosperous, so should the public benefit by reduced charges and improved accommodation. EDWARD L. ANDREWS.

NEW YORK, July 7.

July Fifth Thoughts. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir. The usual list of deaths and disasters from the Fourth of July celebrations having been published, the question comes to mind as to how many lives we can afford to lose or wreck every year by these s

Are the American people and their authorities so indifferent and so weak that they can see thi destruction grow year by year, and do nothing to prevent it? What a day of mourning this must be in many families, and what irreparable loss is being suffered by scores of young people for the sake this senseless method of celebrating.

NEW YORK, July 5. A READER. Zephyrs of South Dakota.

The wind blew slightly on Tuesday. Prairie evenue, which originally ran east and we avenue, which originally ran east and west, was blown around and now runs north and south. It was bedly bent in several places, due to contact with fence posts, and about three rods were blown to Lake Hill. It was staked down by Judge Con-nal and now does duty as the main street.

COMMERCIAL MOTOR WAGONS.

Their Growing Use for Agricultural and Other Purposes in England.

From Cassier's Magazine.
In many rural districts the agricultural communities are looking to the motor wagon as a panacea for their troubles, and there is no doubt, where railway facilities are few or rates high, that the motor wagon will enable them to get their produce to market with the least delay and at a low cost.

One of many such projects under consideration is that in Essex. In this case arrangements are being made to supply London with agricultural produce by means of an organization which is to collect the various goods at centres situated in Chelmsford, Braintree, Dunmow, Epping, Ongar, Witham and many other towns. These collecting centres are to be furnished with slaughterhouses, chilling rooms, creameries and grading and selecting departments to deal with the produce brought to them from the surrounding country by motor or otherwise, and thence it will be forwarded to London by motor wagon. A somewhat similar sys-tem of collection is meeting with success in Berkahire.

tem of collection is meeting with success in Berkshire.

Another promising outlook for the industry is the rumor that the colliery owners are contemplating a system of direct deliveries of coal from pit mouth to consumer by steam lorry. It is remarkable that such a system has not been more in vogue where coal fields are within easy reach of industrial centresas, for example, in Lancashire. The mode of procedure at present is for the colliery owners to load trucks on the railway, have them bauled from twenty to twenty-five miles by rail, unloaded to carts and eventually delivered to the consumer, sometimes three or four days being occupied in this manner, when by employing steam wagons as many hours would probably be occupied and the cost reduced to a minimum.

The present solution of the traffic problem in London and provincial towns no doubt lies greatly in the employment of motor goods vehicles in conjunction with motor omnibuses, and it has been predicted that in London in ten years time not a horse will be employed for traction work. Whether this is too sanguine a view or not cannot be determined, but that the fact that the supply of horses will soon cease to be available owing to the increase of self-propelled vehicles has occurred to the War Office authorities is evident by their letter recently addressed to the Motor Van and Wagon Users' Association desiring to know whether they would support a scheme for registering heavy motor cars for the service of the country in time of war in the same manner in which horses have hitherto been subsidized.

LOST MINES.

Romantic Stories of the Abandoned Treasures of Mexico. From Modern Me.cico

Among the rich mines worked by the Spaniards was the Tarasca, in Sonora, of which Humboldt writes so fascinatingly and Ward and other historians mention favorably. The history of Tarasca is one of evil deeds, of duplicity, of theft, of greed and all the base passions incited by the love of gold. The mine was worked long before the Spaniards arrived in Marices and the gold and short lards arrived in Mexico and the gold and sliver fashioned into ornaments by the abortgines. A family in Gusymas has a necklace of flying fish purobased from a Pima Indian chief who stated that the metal was dug from Tarasca. The mine was worked by various Spaniards and later accurated from the Cruwn of Spaniards and later accurated from the Cruwn of Spaniards. It was extensive quired for the Crown of Spain. It was extensively worked, barring certain periods during Apache wars, until the epoch of the French intervention, when the shafts and tunnels are said to have been concealed by the administrator, Don Juan Moreno an Imperialist, who was forced to seek safety in an Imperialist, who was forced to seek safety in flight. After the restoration of peace Tarasca was looked for in vain, and to the present time no one is certain of its location, though the mine now known as Ubarbo is believed to be the Tarasca. Ubarbo had been extensively worked when redis-covered, years ago, and the shafts and tunnels concealed under earth and brush. Rich pillars of

concealed under earth and brists. Fitch philars of ore were found in the drifts, and the mine corresponds with the description in the archives of the American Consulate at Guaymas.

But the lost mine about which tradition gathers thickest is Taiopa, supposed to be located in the Shahuaripa district, in Sonora. Little documentary evidence at last to prove Taiopa.* reality, and that has evidence exists to prove Talopa's reality, and that has evidently been manufactured by unscru-pulous manipulators. A wealthy Mexican gentleman recently made a trip to Madrid, and after minute search, at great expense, found absolutely no data to prove that such a mine was worked for the Crown of Spain and no reliable data in the the Crown of Spain and no reliable data in the Mexican archives or elsewhere to prove that such a mine was ever known. But quite as trustworthy as most written documents are the traditions gathered from the Pima Indians. They stoutly maintain that Talopa exists, and a few claim to know its locality. Small quantities of very rich ore are occasionally sold at the mountain mining camps, and all attempts to follow the Indians to the spot where it is found or bribe them to reveal it have failed. Wanting but little in addition to the corn they grow, they are imbued with a superstition that if they reveal the locality of a mine they will instantly drop dead. To one inacquainted with the Indian character this state ment may seem incredible, but any prospector or miner in the Sierra Madre will affirm its truth. Large sums of money have been offered the Pimas to tell where the lost mine is. They scorn money, and the only open sesame is mescal, by the liberal use of which the Indian may be made to disclose many things, but so far he has held inviolate his yow to reveal to no man the famous Talopa.

Baltimore Jewish Refuge.

From the Battimore Sun. In the last few months there has been a large increase in the Russian Hebrew population of Baltimore, and every immigrant ship that arrives

The old colony-bounded by Jones's falls on the west, Hillen street on the north and Broadway on the east—is being rapidly overcrowded, and the newly arrived Hebrews are spreading out. Little colonies are being established in other parts of the town, each one with its synagogue in the most

Baltimore is the city most sought by the Russian

Baltimore is the biggest clothing centre in the country, it is claimed, and that is one reason why they flock here. There is usually a scarcity of that easy to get a job at that trade.

Young Grandfathers.

From the Springfield Republican.

"Hoch der Kaiser"—for he is now a grandfather
at 47. It is rapidly becoming the style for great
men to be grandfathers before they are 50. Mr. Bryan is a grandfather, and he is only 46. Mr. Roosevelt is 48, and has his chances of arriving in the grandfather list before his fiftleth birthday many people still look upon all three as young who have but lately blossomed out in the world's affairs.

Germans Shocked at African Manners.

From the Kolflische Zeitung.

The natives of German East Africa have contracted the vulgar habit of drinking soda water directly out of the bottles instead of pouring it first into a glass. To check this the Government Motals have issued a regulation that all natives discovered drinking out of bottles will be liable to severe corporal punishment or imprisonment, lest refilled bottles so used should find their way tables of Europeans.

High Mark in Chicago Marriages.

Marriage License Clerk Salmonson yesterday announced that June broke the record for any previous month. There were issued during the mih 8.103 licenses, which were 196 more than the same month last year, when 2,907 certificates were lasted. The records also show that this year's licenses exceed those of last year to date by 610.

A Gifted Musician

Advertisement in a Scranton newspaper.

Mr. Joseph Whitekofsky of 1128 Meade avenue stended the birthday party of Mrs. Wesler in South Scranton last evening with his new accordion. which he got from Vienna. He certainly is the best accordion player in German music in Scranton. He plays all over at most any social affair, at a

From the Weshington Star.
"I have a little granddaughter," said a Senator. "who is very fond of animals, especially dogs. Her mother has taught her to pronounce the word until it sounds like dahg. Her father stiers to the good old fashioned dawg, so the child has compro-mised, and now every canine is a dahg-dawg."

More Power to Their Elbows. Knicker—What is your son doing? Bocker—Rolled up his sleeves and gone to work. Knicker-And your daughter? -Rolled up her sleeves and gone to play.

Rebuking a Literary Snob-Constant Reader was boasting of his pertinacity.
"Huh," we sheered, "can you read the gas meter?"
Abashed, he turned to Veritas for comfort.